SECURITY MARKING

The classified or limited status of this report applies to each page, unless otherwise marked.

Separate page printouts MUST be marked accordingly.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE ESPIONAGE LAWS, TITLE 18, U.S.C., SECTIONS 793 AND 794. THE TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW.

NOTICE: When government or other drawings, specifications or other data are used for any purpose other than in connection with a definitely related government procurement operation, the U. S. Government thereby incurs no responsibility, nor any obligation whatsoever; and the fact that the Government may have formulated, furnished, or in any way supplied the said drawings, specifications, or other data is not to be regarded by implication or otherwise as in any manner licensing the holder or any other person or corporation, or conveying any rights or permission to manufacture, use or sell any patented invention that may in any way be related thereto.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY



6 May 1965

Special Report 1
Stanford Research Institute Project 5414

CORRECTION TO RANGE OF HEAD ECHO FOR BK

by
John Schlobohm

Monitoring Agency
U.S. Army Missile Command
Redstone Arsenal, Alabama



This research was sponsored by the Advanced Research Projects Agency as part of Project DEFENDER under ARPA Order No. 114.

Copy No.

CORRECTION TO RANGE OF HEAD ECHO FOR BK19

SRI has been involved in the design and development of the DAZZLE radar and analysis of the data derived therefrom. The radar was designed specifically for study of re-entry phenomena at 55 Mc and 153 Mc. It is located at Central Bore on the missile testing range near Woomera, South Australia. Previous results on the first two firings of the Black Knight in the DAZZLE series, BK19 and BK20, have been reported in Semiannual Technical Report V and Special Report 1 for Contract DA-04-200-ORD-1268.

The data analysis has been hampered by the jitter of the head echo within the range gate from one pulse code group to another. Although it was realized in the design of the radar that the position of the head echo in the range gate would need to be determined from one pulse code group to the next, it had been assumed that the head echo would be much stronger than was actually observed. The shaller signal-to-noise ratio measured is due to the degraded antenna performance (two-way gain down 12 db) at 153 Mc caused by mutual coupling in the antenna feed system. Determination of the head location, therefore, requires further effort than had been anticipated.

In order to obtain the required range resolution for the Project DAZZLE radar, the data are recorded on high-speed film with a fast time base. Each successive pulse return is recorded separated in A-scope format (see Fig. 1) with a 25-usec time base. During re-entry the target range rate is on the order of 5 km/sec, thus an automatic range tracking system is required. The high range-resolution data make use of transmitted pulses 0.25 usec long. This pulse return from the re-entry head, as received in a 10-Me IF bandwidth, does not provide sufficient signal-to-noise ratio to provide reliable range tracking. The range tracking system therefore operates on a 10-usec pulse return, as received in a 100-kc IF bandwidth. The range tracking stability thus obtained is not as good as desired but is the best that can be achieved with the system sensitivity available. In addition, the wake returns behind the head adversely affect the apparent position of the head as the wake behind the head periodically builds up and collapses.

The range tracking unit controls the radar synchronizer which, in turn, determines the timing of the transmitter pulses and corresponding delayed triggers preceding each of the returned echoes. A pulse code is normally transmitted and consists of a tracking pulse 10 µsec in length followed 6.1 msec later by a train of pulses termed pulse train A, the first of which is followed 6.1 msec later by another pulse train termed pulse train B. Following the first pulse of train B by 6.1 msec, the tracking pulse and successive pulse trains are again repeated. The pulse width and spacing of pulse trains A and B

are separately controllable, as are the number of pulses within a train up to a maximum of 10. A delayed trigger is generated following each pulse of the pulse code, the amount of the delay being determined by the range tracking system. For a given pulse code consisting of a tracking pulse and two pulse trains, the delay between the transmitted pulse and the delayed trigger is constant to within \$120\$ nsec. The delay is corrected once every pulse train, so that the relative position of the head return with respect to the delayed trigger can change from one pulse train to the next but not within a given train. Correlation studies within a pulse train are therefore readily achievable but are more difficult from one pulse train to the next. Thus, when observing the head echo there is an apparent jitter in range.

It is possible to measure the relative range from the delayed trigger to the echo return from the second stage, since the second stage produces a strong echo throughout re-entry. This relative delay, as determined by a measurement to the leading edge of the second-stage echo, is plotted in Fig. 2. The relative range between the second stage and the head is known to be a smooth monotonically varying function. In order to obtain a smoothed curve corresponding to the actual position of the second stage, a least-mean-square fit to a third-order polynomial has been made to the points in Fig. 2. The difference between the points and the best-fit trajectory then corresponds to the relative position of the head with respect to the delayed trigger. These values are tabulated in Table I. A negative delay requires that the head echo be shifted closer to the delayed trigger. By shifting each A-scope trace an amount given in Table I. all successive traces should line up so that the position of the head return for successive pulse code groups can be determined.

Since the position of the delayed trigger can shift with respect to the head echo from one pulse train to the next, this series of measurements needs to be done for each train separately. The values given in Table I are only for pulse train B, the series of ten pulses spaced 600 µsec apart. The measurements presented used the last pulse in each train as indicated by the arrow in Fig. 1. The pulse train corresponding to pulse No. 1 in Table I is defined in Fig. 1. The time shown (time after lift-off and universal time) corresponds to the TIM 100 time marks on the edge of the Yilm.

Submitted by:

John Schlobohm, Assistant Manager

Radio Physics Laboratory

Approved by:

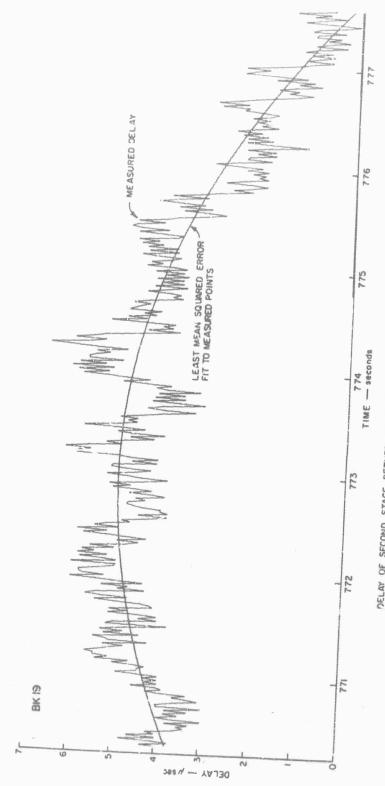
Ray L. Leadabrand, Manager Radio Physics Laboratory

2

765.5 secs (17 27 50.5)

COMMENCEMENT OF RANGE CORRECTION MEASUREMENT FOR BK 19

F16. 1



DELAY OF SECOND STAGE RETURN RELATIVE TO TRIGGER PULSE AS A FUNCTION OF TIME FIG. 2

Puls Code	e	Pulse	,	Pulse	
Numbe		Code		Code	
MURRINA	<u>Delay</u>	Numbe	r Delay		
1			The state of the s	Yumber	Delay
1 2	10 µsec	47	21 µsec	0.0	
	55 usec	48	95 usec	93	41 µsec
3	.06 двес	49	66 µsec	94	90 µsec
4	25 µsec	50	i	95	97 µsec
5	98 µsec	51		96	96 usec
6	16 µsec	52		97	52 U
7	76 µsec	53	th m	98	m.16 Ht c
8	14 usec	54		99	11 µssc
^	31 цвес	55		100	-1.12 usec
10	.27 usec	56	25 µsec	101	09 usec
11	.53 цвес	57	70 µsec	102	40 usec
12	.40 µsec	58	.29 µsec	703	91 usec
13	.67 µsec		56 µsec	104	29 usec
14	.18 µsec	59	64 цвес	105	94 usec
15	.98 µsec	60	88 µsec	106	page of the
16	0.0	61	.14 цзес	107	
17	20	62	™.63 µ~oc	108	
18	д	63	19 µsec	109	are as
19		64	69 usec	110	65 µsec
20		65	13 µsec	111	·14 µsec
21	.74 µsec	66	.80 usec	112	.41 µsec
22	.27 µsec	67	54 usec	113	04 µsec
23	1.08 двес	68	36 µsec	114	.60 µsec
24	.11 usec	69	.60 µsec	115	.16 µsec
25	.10 µsec	70	.21 usec		29 µsec
26	.49 µsас	71	.61 usec	116	79 цвес
27	1.06 µsec	72	.24 µsec	117	25 µsec
28	.79 µsec	73	43 цвес	118	92 двес
	.51 µsec	74	01 µsec	119	00 двес
29	.84 usec	75	41 usec	120	52 µsec
30	.31 µsec	76	.56 Laec	121	27 usec
31	02 µsec	77	4.0	122	.25 дзес
32	.33 µsec	78	M-40	123	cesu 80.
33	.23 µsec	79	-	124	.67 двес
34	30 цвес	80		125	1.07 µsec
35	.28 дяяс	81	69 µsec	126	.44 цвес
36	.00 µsec	82	.03 µsec	127	1.08 µsec
37	.29 µsec	83	55 usec	128	.93 µsec
38	.01 цвес	84	88 двес	129	.94 usec
39	.33 µsec	85	~.63 цяес	130	.52 µsec
40	09 usec	. 86	·14 µsec	131	.33 µsec
41	57 µsec	87	14 µsec	132	.18 µsec
42	07 µsec		.09 usec	133	.24 µsec
43	06 двес	88	49 двес	134	.60 µsec
44	.10 µsec	89	.42 двес	135	.39 µsec
45	14 µsec	90	16 μ∎ec	1.16	1.04 µsec
46	08 µsec	91	61 двес	1,47	1-
	тее даес	92	-1.18 µsec	138	.77 µsec
†					Twee

Pulse		Pulse		22-1	
Code		Code		Pulse	
Number	Delay	Number	Delay	Code	
		CHAPTER OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	APO AC V	Number	Delay
139	.74 µsec	185	.78 usec	at 30 at 20 at 20	
140	.37 usec	186	2	231	81 µsec
141	12 дяес	187	70 70 70	232	04 двас
142	.27 usec	188	1.15 µsec	233	47 µsec
143	20 цвес	189		234	.13 µsec
144	.57 цвес	190	~ ~	235	14 µsec
145	1.08 µsec	191	9 0 .	233	.21 двес
146	.49 µsec	192	Part of the	237	49 µзес
147	.18 usec	193	2 70	238	38 двес
148	26 usec	194	0.0	239	25 µsec
149	.35 µsec	195	-	240	08 дзес
150	.70 µsec	196		241	45 µsec
151	.13 µsec	197	200,100	242	12 µrec
152	17 usec	198	100	243	.58 µsec
153	13 usec	199		244	.35 двес
154	.82 µsec	200	.40 µsec	245	./o µse
155	.27 usec	201		246	. 26 µsc
156	.84 usec	202	7	247	25 µse
157	.21 µsec	203	the state of the s	248	.16 µsec
158	03 usec	204	7 00	249	.59 µsec
159	-1.10 usec	205		250	13 µsec
160	-1.02 µsec	206		251	.48 µsэс
161	66 µsec	207	Page 1	252	02 двес
162	-1.23 двес	208		253	.45 µsec
103	73 µsec	209		254	15 usec
164	.01 µsec	210	1 1	255	.51 µsec
165	33 цвес	211	7 7	256	.01 µsec
166	.05 µsec	212		257	.38 µsec
167	.71 µsec	213		258	25 µsec
168	.18 psec	214	0.0	259	.40 µвес
169	.94 µsec	215	0.00	260	.09 двес
170	.17 µsec	216	25 µsec 97 µsec	261	50 µsec
171	10 µsec	217	-1.48 µsec	262	18 µsec
172	.49 µsec	218	-2.00 µsec	263	45 µsec
173	05 µsec	219	-1.11 µsec	264	01 µsec
174	86 двес	220	79 цвес	265	.16 µsec
175	12 µsec	221	-1.48 µsec	266	33 µзес
176	.29 двес		-1.08 µsac	267	71 µsec
177	.08 Haec	223	84 µsec	268	.06 дзес
178	.29 двес	224	02 µsec	269	59 µsec
179	08 µsec	225	.77 µ800	270	.00 µsec
180	.44 двес	226	.07 µsec	271	66 µsec
181	.82 двес	227	.59 µsec	272	35 двес
182	1.54 µвес	228	.37 двес	273	84 µsec
183	.85 µвес	229	.61 µmec	274 275	48 двес
184	.47 двес	230	01 µsec		95 цвес
			Margo.	276	09 двес

Pulse		Pulse		Pulse	
Number	10 - 10 -	Code		Code	
MOUNTAIN	Delay	Number	Delay	Number	Delay
277	03 usec	324	.89 usec	0.573	
278	51 usec	325	1	371	04 µsec
279	-1.02 usec	326	-	372	.21 µsec
280	39 usec	327	овац 80.	373	.59 цяэс
281	39 µsec	328	1.52 µsec	374	~.02 µsec
282	-1.24 usec	329	.68 µsec	375	.23 двес
283	-1.14 usec	330	.10 μsec	376	.51 µsec
284	56 цвес	331	.65 µsec	377	.01 µsec
285	-1.16 usec	332	.06 µsec	378	.40 µsec
286	55 µsec	333	.48 µsec	379	-,23 µsec
227	32 usec	334	08 Haec	380	.00 µsec
288	.27 µsec		.29 µsec	381	.61 µsec
289	.67 цвес	335	27 µsec	382	10 µsec
290	.27 µsec	336	.07 µsec	383	.10 µsec
291	29 µsec	337	.56 µsec	384	.57 цвес
292	.29 цвес	338	.17 дяес	385	.04 µsec
293	4 -	339	.38 µsec	386	.29 usec
294	45 µsec	340	.02 µsec	387	29 psec
295		341	.28 µsec	388	27 µsec
296		342	15 µsec	389	.27 µsec
297		343	.21 µsec	390	47 µsec
298	- I	344	.36 µsec	391	36 usec
299		345	02 µsec	392	.16 usec
300	Part .	346	44 µsec	393	.44 цзес
301	-	347	37 µsec	394	19 usec
302		348	99 двгс	395	82 цвес
303	par .	349	45 µsec	396	55 µsec
304		350	-1.14 µsec	397	.00 usec
305	par a a	351	70 µsec	398	75 usec
306		352	40 µsec	399	43 usec
307	les at a	353	.02 µsec	400	-1.20 usec
308		354	.48 µsec		
309	7 00	355	.76 µsec		
310		356	.20 µsec		
311	.88 цвес	357	.39 µsec		
312	1.00 µsec	358	07 двес		
313	.70 µsec	359	.23 двес		
314		360	.79 µзес		
315	.52 µяес	361	26 µsec		
316	.83 µsec	362	.57 µsec		
317	.25 Liec	363	29 µвес		
318	26 usec	364	.34 µsec		
319	.20 µмес	365	34 цзес		
320	.93 µscc		-1.08 µsec		
321	.36 двес	367	89 µsec		
322	.40 µвес	368	61 µsec		
323	.95 двес	369	-1.16 µsec		
	.50 двес	370	51 µsec		
2					